



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*The Woman Who Waits.* By FRANCES DONOVAN. Boston: Badger, 1920. Pp. 228. \$2.50.

*The Woman Who Waits* is an interesting account of Mrs. Donovan's nine months' experience as a waitress in the restaurants of Chicago. It is a book which at the same time that it provides an evening's entertainment offers a great deal of information of undoubted value to the student of social conditions. The very readable style in which it is written adds to the vividness of the picture which Mrs. Donovan aims to draw and in no way detracts from the scientific worth of the work.

The most striking feature of *The Woman Who Waits* is the intimate knowledge of all the details of the waitress' life which it conveys to the reader. The process of getting a job and being fired, the necessity of "jolly along" the guests for the much-desired tip, the making of dates with patrons, the advantages of belonging to the Waitress' Alliance or the Waitress' Union—these and other phases of the waitress' existence are described from a sympathetic point of view which lends more than a semblance of reality to the printed page. It is this very humanistic point of view which enables Mrs. Donovan to enter so completely into the joys and sorrows of her companions and to describe them so vividly and accurately.

It must not be inferred, however, that Mrs. Donovan's keenness for details and sympathy for human problems blinds her to the more general aspects of her investigation. While she understands the waitress' love of pretty clothes, her vulgar conversation, and the freedom of her sex relationships, she also evaluates these from the social viewpoint. She concludes that the waitress is typical of the great mass of women wage-earners who, in spite of their lack of educational advantages, etc., are becoming an increasingly important factor in shaping the affairs of society. Their economic independence has brought them an equality with men which has given them the same freedom even in the sphere of sex relationships. In addition, it has brought them new responsibilities which with the aid of their organizations they are training themselves to meet.

PHYLLIS BLANCHARD

NEW YORK CITY

---

*Wealth From Waste: Elimination of Waste a World Problem.* By HENRY J. SPOONER. London: George Routledge and Sons, 1918. Pp. xvi+316. \$2.50.

The engineering profession has long been impatient with the excessive wastes of contemporary social conditions. Since the Great War,